United Nations S/2001/53

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 January 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 17 January 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the alarming reports that appeared in the news media on Monday, 15 January 2001, concerning the recommendation set forth in a working paper presented by Udayy Saddam Hussein, son of the Iraqi President, to the Iraqi National Assembly to the effect that the map of Iraq that serves as the Assembly's emblem should be changed in order to include Kuwait as a part of Greater Iraq.

It is incontrovertible that the recommendation contained in the working paper (see annex) represents a threat and a provocation to Kuwait and that it is an endeavour to exacerbate the climate of tension and create instability in the region. This is principally so for the reasons outlined hereunder.

1. The paper presented by Udayy Saddam Hussein represents a flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions and in particular of resolution 833 (1993). Iraq declared its acceptance of this resolution, and it did so acting through all of the institutions established under its Constitution. These included its National Assembly, which issued a proclamation on 10 November 1994 affirming its endorsement of the recognition by the Republic of Iraq of Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and of Iraq's recognition of the international boundaries as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission established pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

2. The recommendation, made more than 10 years after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, reveals that the Iraqi leaders have intentions with regard to Kuwait that are other than peaceful. It again confirms that Iraq is maintaining its past policy and its hostile attitude, that it has learned no lessons and that it has no sense of contrition or regret for its manifest violation of international covenants and conventions in August 1990.

3. The recommendation, as well as being in violation of Security Council resolutions, is patently and obviously at odds with the decisions and appeals contained in the final documents adopted by the meetings of international and regional organizations, most prominently those of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Gulf Cooperation Council, which have, inter alia, customarily called upon Iraq to take the necessary

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steps to demonstrate its peaceful intentions towards Kuwait and other neighbouring States.

4. The recommendation of Udayy Saddam Hussein, who is a member of the National Assembly and a pillar of the Iraqi regime, justifies the fears and suspicions of Kuwait and its mistrust of the credibility of the Iraqi Government's commitment to compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Accordingly, Kuwait calls upon the Security Council to meet its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and for resistance to provocations of this kind, to intervene with the Iraqi Government in order to remind it of its responsibilities and obligations as stipulated in the relevant Security Council resolutions and to call upon the Iraqi Government to desist from maintaining an attitude that poses a direct threat to the security and stability of the State of Kuwait and does no service to efforts and endeavours to promote security and stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mansour Ayyad Sh. A. **Al-Otaibi**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 17 January 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Performance of the National Assembly in its legislative and oversight functions: working paper presented by Abd Allah Udayy Saddam Hussein, Member of the National Assembly (Baghdad, November 2000)

Remarks on the performance of State ministries:

[...]

3. Inadequacy on the part of Assembly members in exercising their legislative functions when introducing draft laws.

Recommendation: Implementation of article 25, paragraph 1, of the National Assembly Law, concerning the introduction of draft laws in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, in order to meet the needs of the people and of further social development.

4. Shortcomings in consultative initiatives for the Presidency of the Republic.

Recommendation: Activation of the consultative functions of the Assembly as stipulated in article 62 of the National Assembly Law and provision of advice to the Presidency of the Republic on any matter studied by the Assembly.

5. Inadequacy of the Assembly's human, technical and financial resources and its impact on the Assembly's performance.

Recommendation: Increased support in this domain in order to enable the Assembly to perform its legal duties in accordance with the provisions of article 63 of the National Assembly Law.

6. Shortcomings in the performance by Assembly members of their oversight role given the small number of oversight initiatives relating to the State's internal and external general policy, the deference of some members who are State functionaries to their ministers when receiving them at the Assembly and the ineffectiveness of inspection procedures for fact-finding in State agencies.

Recommendation: Full exercise of all the oversight functions stipulated in articles 56, 57, 58 and 60.

7. Poor performance of some Assembly committees.

Recommendation: Effective stimulation of the performance of the Assembly's special committees, each in its own domain, so as to achieve tangible results for the good of the Assembly's internal functioning. An example is the Services and Citizen Affairs Committee, where complaints are supposed to be analysed and studied with a view to devising sound solutions.

8. The moral standing of Assembly membership, and the feeling of Assembly members that they are not accorded their proper status by State agencies in the performance of their duties.

Recommendation: Instructions to State agencies and mass organizations to treat Assembly members in a manner becoming their status as representatives of the people, and provision of the necessary facilities for them to perform their functions when consulted in an official capacity.

9. Inadequate use by Assembly committees of national scientific expertise.

Recommendation: Assembly committees should seek the assistance of the universities, mass organizations and scientific research institutions, each in its own field, in accordance with the provisions of article 83 of the National Assembly Law.

10. Lack of communication between Assembly members and the Office of the Speaker.

Recommendation: In order to promote communication and link Assembly members with the Office of the Speaker, each member should submit a detailed report on his general activities as a member during the session in order to enable the Assembly to monitor the work of its members.

11. Deputations.

Recommendation: Deputations should include the greatest possible number of members who are specialists.

12. The financial problem for Assembly members.

Recommendation: Attention should be paid to improving the material situation of Assembly members in terms of salaries and allowances.

13. The map of Iraq that serves as the Assembly's emblem does not include all of Iraq's territory as it is known to all classes, segments and ethnic groups among the people of Iraq, that is to say [that it does not include] Kuwait City.

Recommendation: Adoption of the map of Iraq in its entirety, including Kuwait City as an integral part of Greater Iraq, as the emblem of the people's representatives.

Note: The [original Arabic] text has been retyped.